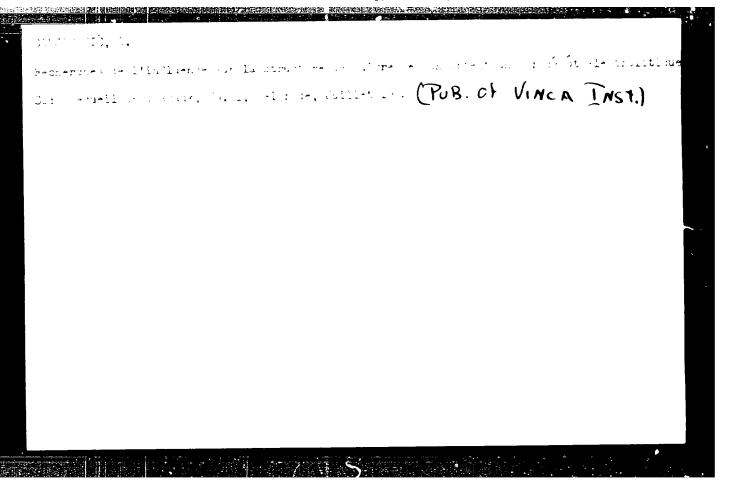
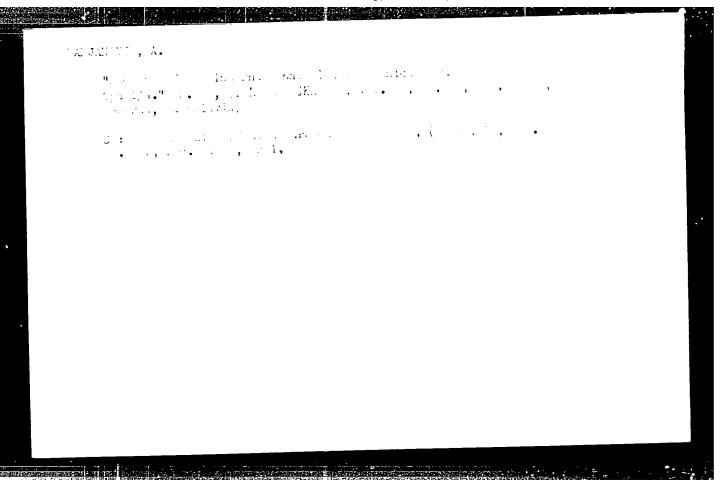
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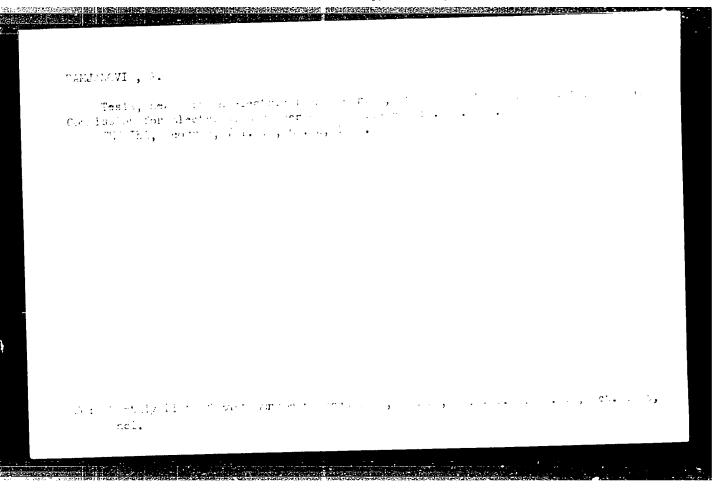
IV Professional Conference of Yugoslavian National Committee of "Cigre", 1958 in Opatija

the Transformer on 110-kv Side"; Engineer Vučeta Miletić on "Mutual Influence of Grounding Switching Structure Transmission Lines"; Miodrag Savić on "A New Method of Locating Failures in a Transmission Line"; Engineer Nikola Plavšić on Experience Gained From Work on Protecting the 110-kv Transmission Grid in Serbia"; Engineer Vladimir Muljević on "New Types of Remote Control Devices in Electric Networks"; Engineer Ljubiša Debeljković and Engineer Ban Jovanović on "The First 220 kv Transmission in Serbia"; Doctor of Engineering, Professor Božidar Stefanini on "The Problems of the Main Yugoslavian 220-kv Network"; Engineer Rasto Švajgar on "Single or Double Circuit 220-kv Transmission Lines.

Card 4/4



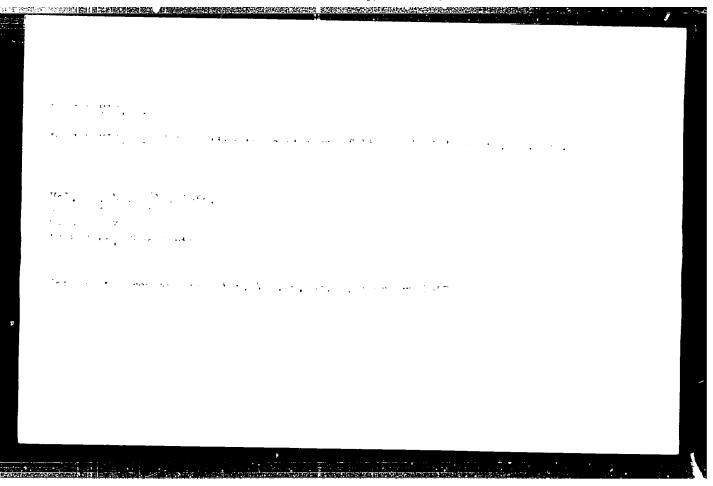


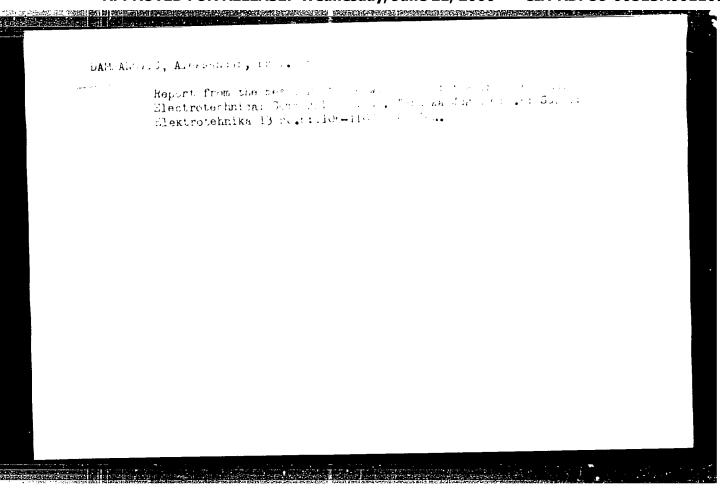


DAMJANOVIC, A.

Who invented the rotating magnetic field and induction motor? p. 1497. (Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 10, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6. No. 7. July 1957. Uncl.





PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

YUG/5402

Damjanović, Borivoje, Doctor

Principi zastite od jonizujućih zračenja (Protection Principles From Ionizing Radiation) Belgrade [n. d.], Export press. 49 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Sponsoring Agency: Savezna Komisija za Nuklearnu Energiju.

Editors: Vojislav Babić, Engineer, Ljubomir Barbarić, Engineer, and Salom Suica, Engineer. For the Publisher: Aleksandar Spasić. Tech. Ed.: Zivorad Atanacković.

PURPOSE: This popular booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet deals with the principal dangers of radioactive radiation. Basic information on radioactivity and protection against radiation and contamination is given. Protective clothing, personal protective measures, and control of contamination of the air are considered. Particular attention is given to

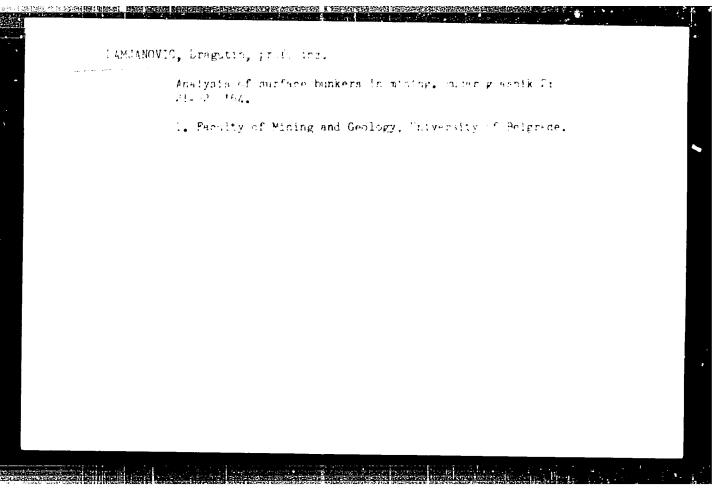
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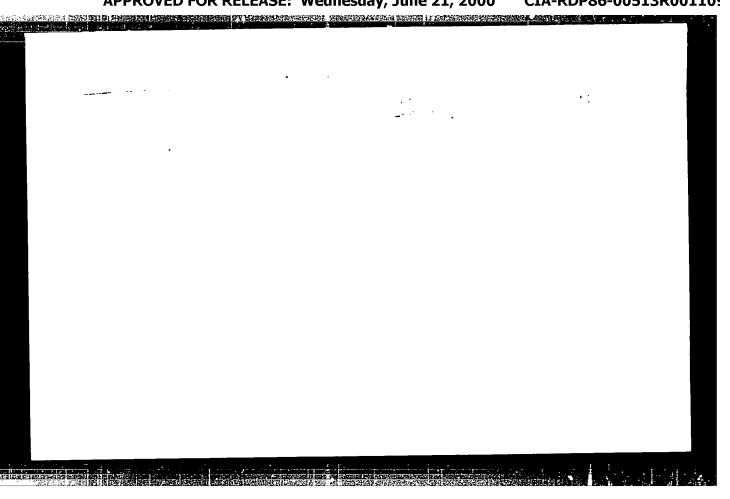
the industrial applications of radioactivity, to radiwaste control, and to health aspects of handling raditerials. No personalities are mentioned. There are ences.	Loactive ma-
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[Introduction]	3
Radioactive or Ionizing Radiations	5
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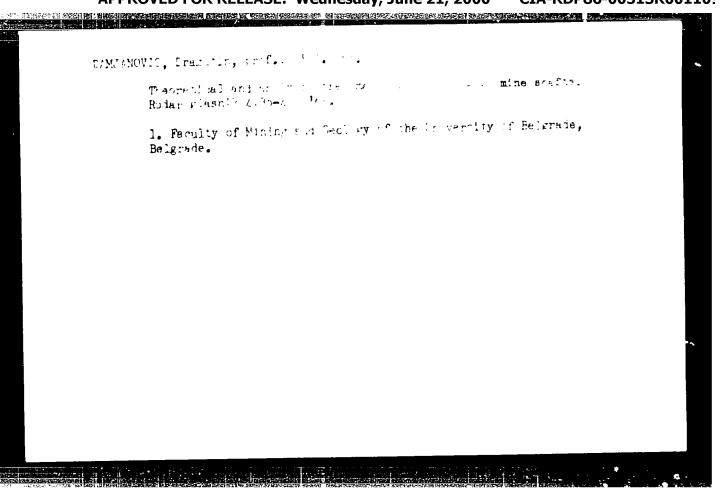
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

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Diagnosing Persons Exposed to Irradiation or Contamination	44
Medical Treatment of Persons Exposed to Irradiation or Contamination	- 45
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK9210.D3)	m/ec
Card 4/4 8-3	m/ec -61







DAMJANOVIC, M.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ENERGIJA. Vol. 7, no. 9, 195.

DAMJANUVIC, M., and others. Technical and economic characteristics of the Jertovec Thermoelectric Plant. p. 261.

Monthly 14st of East European Accessions (WAI) W, Vol. 8, no. 3 March 1959 Unclass.

PETKOVIC, Milan; DAMJANOVIC, Milica

Contribution to the treatment of auricular fibrillation with large doses of quinidine. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 90 no.1:1-10 Ja '62.

1. Interno cdeljenje Opste bolnice u Nisu Nacelnik:prim dr Milan Petkovic.

(AURICULAR FIBRILLATION ther) (QUINIDINE ther)

SZILAGYI, T.; CSABA, B.; DAMJANOVICH, S.; KESZIYUS, L.

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Effect of hypothermia on the histamine level of blood plasma. Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 20 no.2:141-144 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (HISTAMINE blood)

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DAMJANOVIC, kladomir.

Pemphigus vulgaris and Duhring's disease. Med. glasn. 9 no.11-22:
421-425 Nov-Dec 55

1. Dermatovenereoloska klinika Medicinskog fakultata u Beogradu
Upravnik; prof. dr. Sima Ilic.

(PEMPHIGUS,
(Ser))

(JERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS
(Ser))
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DAMJANOVIC, R.; STEVANOVIC, D.

Our experiences in the treatment of iermatoses with cortisons and ACTH. Srpski arh. celck. lek. 83 no.7-8:803-808 July-Aug 55.

1. Dermatoveneroloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. (CORTISONE, ther. use skin dis., indic. & results (Ser)) (ACTH, ther. use, skin dis., indic. & results (Ser)) (SKIN, dis. ACTH & cortisons (Ser))
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DAMJANOVIC, Radomir; STEVANOVIC, Danilo

Acanthosis nigricans i karcinom. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 87 no.2:215-219 Feb 59.

1. Dermatoveneroloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prod. dr Sima Ilic.

(ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS, compl.

cancer of stomach (Ser.))

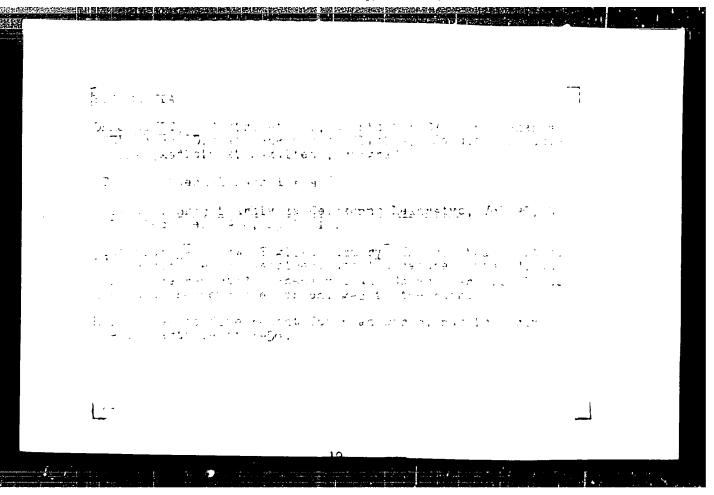
(STOMACH NEOPIASMS, compl.

acanthosis nigricans (Ser.))
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DAMJANOVIC, Radomir; PANIC, Jovan; STEVANOVIC, Decilo

Subcorneal pustular dermetosis. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 87
no.11:1050-1054 N'59.

1. Dermatoveneroloska klinika Medicinsko; fakulteta u Beogradu,
Upravnik: prof. dr Sima Ilic; srecka belnica u Sonboru, Upravnik:
dr Ljubomir Lazic.
(SKIN dis.)



DAMJANOVIC, V.

Plan of the spinning mill for combed-woolen fibers at Frokuplje.

p. 90 (Tekstilna Industrija) Vol. 5, no. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1957, Felgrade, Yugoslovia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

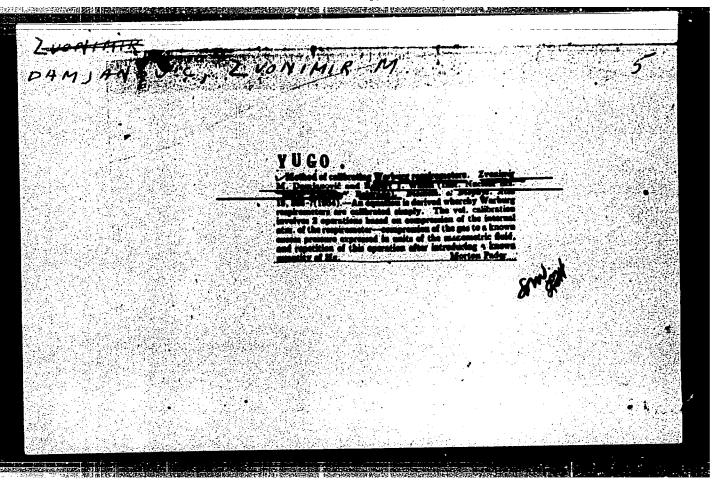
RADOVANOVIC, Milivoje; DAMJANOVIC, Vera Our first experiences in the treatment of the diseases of anterior chamber of the eye with cortril and cortril-terramycin mixture. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 83 no.12:1438-1444 Dec 55. 1. Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Djordje Nesic. (EYE. anterior chamber dis., ther., hydrocortisone alone & with oxytetracycline. (Ser)) (ADRENAL CORTEX, hormones hydrocortisone, ther. of dis. of anterior chamber of eye, alone & with oxytetracycline. (Ser)) (OXYTETRACYCLINE, ther. use, dis. of anterior chamber of eye, with hydrocortisone. (Ser))

DAMJANOVIC, V., Dr.; BLAGOJEVIC, M., dr.

Stacerbation of uveitis during contisone treatment. Tuberkuloza, Bengr. 8 no.5:318-322 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinsko fakulteta u Bengradu.
(UVKITIS, ther.
contisone, causing exacerbation (S1))
(CORTISONE, ther. use
uveitis, causing exacerbation (S1))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109



THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion: Parathyroid Gland.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102025.

Author : Guoth, Janos; Scheiber, Lipot; Csiky, Ildiko;

Damjanovich, Ida; Varga, Istvan.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiments with Strongly Cooled Transplants of

Parathyroid Gland. Histologic Study of Trans-

plants.

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 7-9, 246-250.

Abstract: By heterotransplantation of cooled parathyroid

gland (CPG), it is possible to prevent temporarily the changes in the organism of rabbit induced by the removal of CPG. The transplant (T) of CPG degenerates in the end, starting from the central part. After 4 weeks the peripheral cells of T still preserve the structure characteristic for

Card 1/2

HALASZ, P., MECHLER, F.; FEHER, O.; DAMJANOVICH, S.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

The effect of SH-inhibitors on ganglionic transmission in the superior cervical ganglion of the cat. Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1: 47-55 '60.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
(SULPHYDRYL COMPOUNDS, antogonists)
(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, physiology)

DAMJANOVICH, S.; FEHER, O.; HALASZ, P.; MECHLER, F.

The effect of Alpha-Amino acids on ganglionic transmission. Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1:57-63 '60.

1. Institute of physiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

(AMINO ACIDS pharmacology)

(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, physiol)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of hypothermia on the blood histamine level. Kiserletes
orvostud. 13 no.3:320-323 Je '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (HISTAMINE blood)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of hypothermia on the histamine level of blood plasma. Acta physiol Hung 20 no.2:141-144 161.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
2. Editorial Board Member, "Acta Physiological Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Kesztyus).

+

DAMJANOVICH, S.; SZABOLCS, M.; CSONGOR, J.; SZATAI, I.; DOLHAY, A.

Radiation sensitizing effect of p-chloromercuribenzoate. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:195-199 '62.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Central Laboratory, and First Dopartment of Surgery, Medical University, Debrecen.

(BENZOATES) (RADIATION EFFECTS)

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Abstracts (inchors berman organized that is to be a set of the analysis that the analysis that the that control the set of the controls. We anaphylactic shock develops and no significant rise in the histamine level of the plasma is observed if the liver is taken out of the blood circulation. I Hungarian, 19 Western references.

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HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SCILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Cryostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani es Elettani Intezetei).

"Anaphylactic Shock and Peptone Shock in the Dog, I. The Role of Histamine in Anaphylactic Shock."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiao Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII. No 4, 1963, pages 363-369.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] Anaphylaxis in the dog is produced decisively by the histamine which is liberated in the liver and gets into the blood stream. During anaphylaxis, the histamine level of the blood plasma increases to several-fold of the control values. When the liver is eliminated from the circulation, the plasma histamine level shows no substantial increase and no anaphylaxis develops. 1 Hungarian, 19 Western references.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June, 21, 12000 PCIA-RDP86-00513R001

receni Crvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani es Elettani Intezetei).

"Anaphylactic Shock and Peptone Shock in the Bog, II. The Role of Histamine in Peptone Shock."

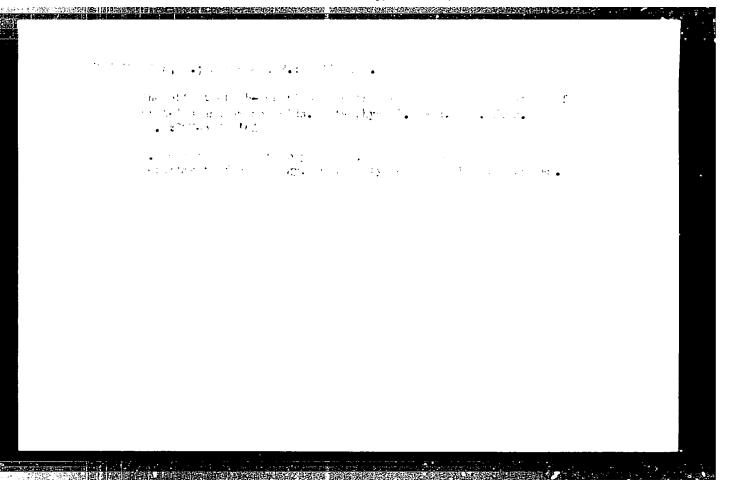
Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Ocientiarum Huntaricae, Vol XXIII, No. 4, 1963, pages 371-375.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] It has been shown that large amounts of histamine are liberated and enter the blood stream during peptone shock in dogs. The quantities of liberated histamine in the plasma amount to 46-800-times the control values. The histamine content of the liver is significantly decreased after peptone shock. It is likely that peptone releases histamine from the mast cells of the liver and other tissues, bacause histamine liberation can be demonstrated also if the liver has been eliminated from the circulation. Repeated administration of peptone after the first injection causes no substantial changes either in blood pressure or in the plasma histamine level. After peptone shock, it is still possible to elicit anaphylactic shock in dogs sensitized with horse serum. Peptone is believed to exert its shock effect not as a capillary poison, but through histamine liberation. I Hungarian, 16 Western references.

DAMJANOVICH, S.; KAVAI, Maria; KESZTYUS, L.

Studies on the antigenic properties and chemical structure of irradiated protein. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.42407-417 *64

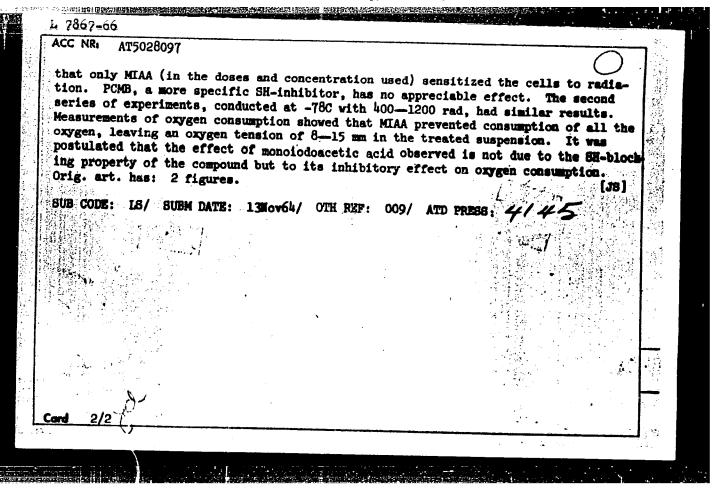
1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

7867-66 EWT(m)	SOURCE CODE: HI	1/2505/65/028/003/0259/0263
CC NR. AT5028097	SOURCE CODE:	27841
UTHOR: Damjanovich, S.; Dra	sil, V.	
RG: Institute of Pathophys	tology, University Medical School adeay of Sciences, Brno, Czecho	in the second se
TITLE: The effect of sulfhy	dryl inhibitors on the radiation	on sensitivity of Ehrlich
SOURCE: Academia scientiaru 259-263	m hungaricae. Acta physiologi	Lui la
TOPIC TAGS: radiation biolo	gic effect, Ehrlich ascites, s	ulfhydryl inhibitor
the effect of two sulingary, mercuribenzoste (PCMB), on I	fy the manner in which mammali l inhibitors, monoiodoacetic ac Ehrlich ascites tumor cells was Hanks' solution with one of the	s studied. Diploid Enrice
into white mice, who were to 400-1200 rad (-780). Oxygo	en consumption of the cells was	measured polarographically
inoculation, and the number	of tumor cells was counted. d neither RNA-DNA synthesis no of the first group of experime	- and multiplication were
Card 1/2		
		1. S. C.



AUTHOR: Szilagyi, Tibor-Siladi, T.; Damjanovich, Sandor-Damyanovich, Sh. ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni Drvostudomaryi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete) OTTIE: Effect of ganglion blocking agents on the Shwartzman phenomenon OURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 140-143 OPIC TAGS: experiment animal, biochemistry, drug effect, pathology ESTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman Chenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the development of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the Idministration of TEAB or hexamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge Injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the Canglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of Canglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholamines plays Indecisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [PRS7] UB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: 02Apr64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007	C NR: AP60U3341	SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0140/0143
Org.: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni Drvostudomaryi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete) OTTIE: Effect of ganglion blocking agents on the Shwartzman phenomenon OURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 140-143 OPIC TAGS: experiment animal, biochemistry, drug effect, pathology BSTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman shenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the development of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the administration of TEAB or hexamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the sanglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of anglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholamines plays decisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. JPHS7	THOR: Szilagyi, Tibor-Siladi,	
OURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 140-143 OPIC TAGS: experiment animal, biochemistry, drug effect, pathology BSTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman shenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the develop- ent of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the deministration of TEAB or hexamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the sanglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of anglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholsmines plays decisive role in the decrease in necrolymis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. CPRS7	G: Institute of Pathophysiolog	V. Medical University of Debracan (Debracani
OPIC TAGS: experiment animal, biochemistry, drug effect, pathology BSTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman shenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the develop- ent of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the dministration of TEAB or hexamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge njections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the anglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of anglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholsmines plays decisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.	TIE: Effect of ganglion blocki	ng agents on the Shwartzman phenomenon
BSTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman shenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the develop- ment of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the administration of TEAB or hemamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the sanglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of sanglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholemines plays decisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. (JPRS7)	URCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany	, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 140-143
BSTRACT: Local, quantitative Shwartzman shenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the develop- ment of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the administration of TEAB or hemamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the sanglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of sanglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholemines plays decisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. (JPRS7)	PIC TAGS: experiment animal, b	iochemistry, drug effect, pathology
	enomenon has been developed on int of necrosis and hemorrhage winistration of TEAB or hexamet jections. When administered tog nglion blockers had no effect. Inglion blockers on inhibitidecisive role in the decrease in	rabbits. It was found that the develop- as prevented or greatly inhibited by the honium, simultaneously with the challenge ether with the preparative dose, the It seems probable that the effect of on of the release of catecholsmines plays n necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. //PRS7
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THE INTERPOLATION OF THE PROPERTY REPORTS SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE L 32219-66 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/005/0492/0495 ACC NR: AP6020839 AUTHOR: Damjanovich, Sandor; Drasil, Vladimir ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Detrecen (Korelettani Intezet, Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyttem); Biophysical Research Institute, B Cuechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Brno TITIE: Effect of SH-inhibitors on the radiosensitivity of Ehrlich Ascites tumor cells SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 5, 1965, 492-495 TOPIC TAGS: tumor, drug effect, radiation biologic effect, cytology, gastroenterology It has been determined that the ABSTRACT: radiosensitization based on SH-inhibition and described by Alexander, Mikulsky, as well as other authors -- and assumed on the basis of experiments carried out with monoiodo-acetic acid and iodoacetamide -- is most probably independent of Sh-innibition in the case of cells. Based on the results of experiments carried out on Ehrlich ascites tumor cells, the possibility is raised that radiosensitization is satisfactorily explained by the chemically active radiolytic products derived from monoiodo-acetic acid, as described by Lee et al., and by the partial inhibition of O2-utilization caused by monoiodo-acetic acid since more specific SH-inhibitors (parachloro-mercuribenzoate and n-ethylmaleimide) do not exhibit any radiosensitizing effect. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS] SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: CO8 Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man end Animimals. Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No 95194

Author : Damkas, Kh. M.

Inst : Tashkent State Medical Institute.

Title : Virulence and Toxicity of Diphtheria Bacteria

and Their Significance in Characterizing

Strains.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. gos. med. in-ta,

Tashkent, AN UzbSSR, 1957, 450-452.

Abstract : The dependence was determined between the

virulence and toxity of 122 strains of diphtheria bacteria. During an intracutaneous test on guinea pigs, 63 strains were related to virulence, 43- to weak virulence, 16 - to

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Fathogenic for Man and Animals

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57745

: Damka Kh. M. Author : Not given Inst

: Principles of Determination of the Toxigene-Title

ses of Diphtheria Bacteria by the Diffusion

Method.

: Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, 4, 66-70 Orig Pub

: In determining toxigenesis by the diffusion me-Abstract thod 3 zones of precipitation may be formed: 2

proximal, and one distal. These point to the presence of different antigenic fractions in the studied strains or toxins. The strains which prop vided the proximal zones of preciritation did not kill the animals. Only the presence of distal zone of precipitation indicated the toxigenesis

of the strain.

Card 1/1

71

DAMKAS, Kh.M.; KOCHEROVSKIY, Yu.E.

Serological types of diphtheria bacteria and their virulence and toxigenicity. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.1:47-50 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (saveduyushchiy - prof. P.F. Samsonov)

Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DIPHTHERIA--BACTERIOLOGY)

Datemining the toxigenicity of diphthe destruction between by the diffusion method in mixed and pure cultures. Med. zhur. Uzw. no.3169-71 Mr '60.

(Mi A 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiolo di (zav. - prof. P.F. Jamsonov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinsko o instituta.

(JOE. BACK. LUK. DIPHT. E. JA.)

DAMKAS, Kh.M.

Evaluation of the toxigenicity of diphtheria bacteria by the diffusion method. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3:51-52 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE)

DAMKAS, Kh.M., kand.med.nauk

Importance of determining the toxigenicity of (corynebacterium in the clinical picture and epidemiology of diphtheria. Nauch. trudy ugh.i prak.vrach. no.2:140-145 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. P.F.Samsonov). (CORYNERACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE)

DAMKAS, Kh. M. (Tashkent)

"On the Pathogenesis of Diphtheria Carriers and on the Relationship of the Otorhinolaryngological Organs (Tonsillitis) to the Carrying of the Causative Agent of Diphtheria".

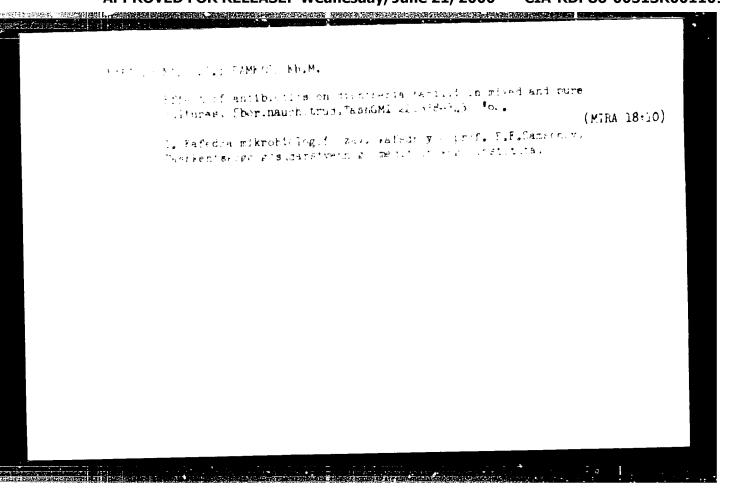
Report presented at the Scientific Conference of the Dushanbe Inst. of Epidemiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Virology and Parasitology, held in Dushanbe, December 1962, (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikistana, Dushanbe, No. 3, 1963 pp 40-41).

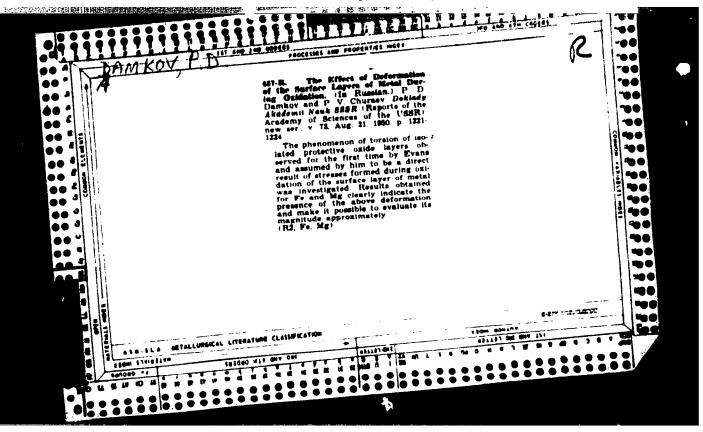
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BUSSEL', L.G.; FEYGIN, G.A.; KARTUSHINA, L.I.; DANKAS, Kh.H.

Diphtheria carrier with chronic tonsillicis. Vest. otorin.
no.1:60-64 '63. (MI.A 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - prof. I.Yu.
Laskov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F. Samsaonov)
Yashkentskogo meditainskogo instituta.

(TONSILS-DISEASES) (DIPHTHEMIA-GRACICLOGY
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DAMM, Antoni; ZAPLETAL, Zbigniew (Krakow)

The influence of the higiene of the delivery and the postdelivery period upon the sterility in cattle. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4; period upon '60.

(Cattle) (Fecundity)

В

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry.

Equilibria. Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase

Transitions.

1 Amir.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73236.

Author : Wlodzimierz Trzebiatowski, Josef Danm, Tadeusz

Romotowski.

: German Ceramo Society. Inst

: Study of Reaction of Anhydrite with Quartz. I. Title

Thermodynamic Computation. II. Reaction Course in

System CaSOL - SiO2.

Orig Pub: Roszn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 431-441.

alper in I have been to a

Abstract: I. The free energy changes depending on temperature

are computed for 19 reactions possible in the system Casoy = SiO₂. The polymorphous α - β conversions of Sio, CaSio; and CaSo; are taken into considera-

card : 1/4

PCLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73236.

tion. The value of 5000 ± 300 kcal per mole is found thermographically for the heat of the ∞ β conversion of CaSO ϕ . The computation results show that the initial formation of CaSiO $_{2}$ and Ca $_{2}$ SiO $_{4}$ is the most probable. The formation of CaSiO $_{3}$ takes place at temperatures below 1500 $_{6}$, the probability of Ca $_{2}$ SiO $_{4}$ formation becomes greater above that temperature.

II. The course of the reaction $\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{SiO}_{\lambda}$ (1:1) under the conditions of isothermal heating at 900 to 1420' was studied roentgenographically and chemically. The distribution of grain sizes of both the compo-

Card : 2/4

and the winds

initial formation of the orthosilicate. Both these stages proceed at temperatures up to 1200°. The third stage is distinguished by the formation of the liquid

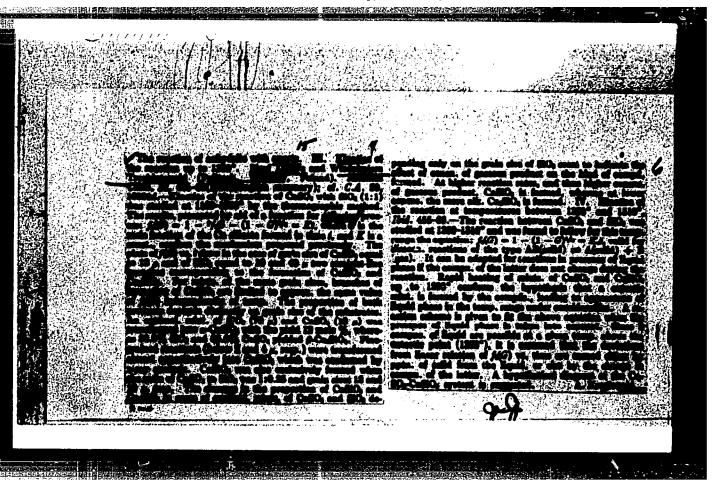
POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

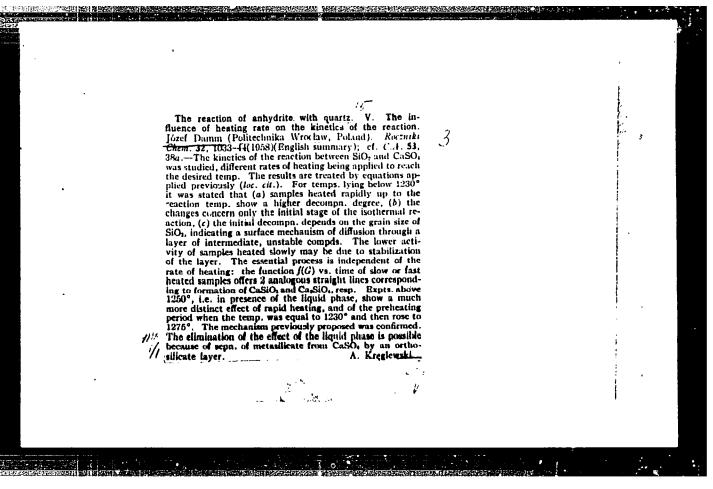
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73236.

phase in a considerable amount at 1420°, which ends the reaction by the formation of CaSiO; after 7 min. of heating. That reaction has to be considered separately at 1300°, because it is characterized by a high rate at the beginning with a following abrupt stop. This indicates the possibility that the liquid phase participates in the reaction. Ca-SiO; and Ca_SiO, are the reaction products at 1300°. Experiments showed that only Si is a component able to diffuse through the layer of reaction products.

Card : 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109





DAMM, J. Z.

The kinetics of optical bleaching of F-centres in /-coloured EC1 crystals. Bul chim PAN 9 no.2:91-96 '61.

1. Department of Structural Research (Wroclaw) Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Treebiatowski.

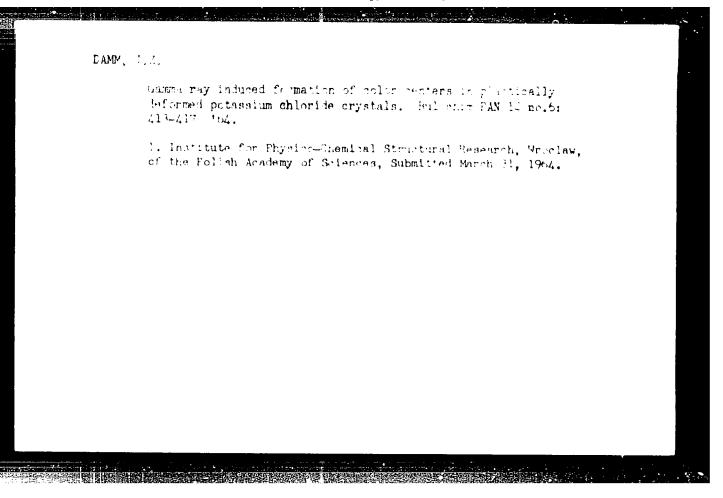
(Kinetics) (Crystals)

DAMM, J. Z.

Some relations between optical and thermal bleaching of colour centres in \mathcal{F} - irradiated KC₁ crystals. Bul chim PAN 9 no.10:639-645 '61.

1. Department of Structural Research, Wroclaw, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Traebiatowski.

(Potassium chloride)



1, 20073-65 EPF(c)/EFF(n)-2/EWT(m)/ Pr-4/Pu-4 SSD(c) GG .CCLSSION NR: AP5001300 P/0045/64/026/03-/0869/0870

AJ. HOR: Damm, J. Z.; Lukaszevicz, K.

TITLE: Birefringence induced by light in potassium chloride crystals colored by infizing radiation 19

JRCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 3-4, 1964, 869-870

TOPIC TAGS: natural light, polarized light, birefringence, potassium chloride crystal, ionizing radiation, anisotropic effect, unlaxial crystal, biaxial crystal, double refraction.

AFS...CT: Cubic potassium chloride crystals colored by ionizing radiation were diserved to display an anisotropic effect that has not yet been described in the archical literature. The new effect is that of birefringence observed in evenly to a samples after their illumination with natural or polarized light. Under to illumination conditions it is possible to obtain both uniaxial and biaxial crystals with optical directions always parallel to the cube edges. Only the light in the range of 625—750 m is active inproducing the optical anisotropy, and the light undergoing double refraction is in the same range. Some of the defect prop-

Carc 1/2

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ACC ASSION NRE AP5001300			
arties responsible for inc	uced birefringence, and the	possible mechanism of the tical absorption measurements	
action of fight, are discu	issed on our pasts of que of	CICAL HOSOPPOINT MARSALAMANCA	
CTATION'S Charatines :	leesensh Tehoretony Polish	Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw,	
Po_and	a post our mavor agory) i oryon	wander of octamos, atoxiam	
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Card 2/2			

电阻的对象的 1998年1998年1998年1998年1998年1998年1999年1998年 EVIT (1)/EVIT (m)/EPF(n)-2 GG L 9022-66 PO/0046/65/010/008/0531/0534 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR: AP6000630 44,55 AUTHOR: Czerwonko, ORG: Institute of Physicochemical, Structural Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw 24 44, 95 TITLE: Formation and thermal bleaching of color centers in sodium chlorate crystals irradiated with gamma-rays SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 8, 1965, 531-534 21,44,55 TOPIC TAGS: irradiation, gamma irradiation, ionizing irradiat: 1, irradiation dosimetry, irradiation damage ABSTRACT: The effects produced on ionic crystals (NaClO3 and KClO3) by ionizing radiation and the changes in their properties caused by the creation of color centers have been investigated. NaClO3 crystals were prepared by crystallization from aqueous solutions at room temperature. The crystallization was performed using salt previously purified by fractionating crystallization from doubly distilled water or from solutions to which various foreign ions were admixed (Mg++, Ca++, Sr++, Ni++, Co++, Zn++, Fe+++, No₃, Cl⁻). The crystals were irradiated in a dry air atmosphere with gamma-rays from a Co⁶⁰ source (about 135C) at room temperature, whereby their color changed with radiation dose from yellow to brownish. The thickness of the specimens ranged from 1.5 to 3 mm. Thermal bleaching experiments were performed at 100, 150, and 2000 in a dry air atmosphere. Two bands at 420 and

L 9022-66

ACC NR: AP6000630

305 nm appeared in the irradiated NaClO $_3$ crystals. Simultaneously, a rise in the region of the absorption edge at 224 nm, proportional to the former bands, was also observed. The kinetic measurements of the process of the formation of radiation defects showed that the optical density measured at 420, 305, and 224 nm increases linearly with the radiation dose from the very beginning of the process. The linear relation is obeyed in a rather wide concentration range and for the 420 nm band reaches about seven optical density units per cm. The radiation dose established by Mohr's salt dosimeter showed that for the 420 nm band the optical density increase of 0.206 cm $^{-1}$ hr $^{-1}$ corresponds to about 6.2 x 10^4 r m $^{-1}$ hr $^{-1}$. Thermal bleaching of colored crystals performed at 100, 150, and 200C did not reveal any larger differences between individual temperatures. During the first minutes of bleaching an abrupt loss of absorption takes place, after which the process proceeds very slowly. After initial rapid bleaching the individual absorption bands are With increasing heating time, the band structure becomes more fairly distinct. and more diffuse and finally disappears, thus leading to the gradual increase in the optical density of the background. The above experiments show that NaClO3 crystals should find application in x-ray dosimetry. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/ OTH REF: 005/ SOV REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2 pul

DANNAN, B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of infrared rays for drying wheat. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.9:10-14 S '54.

(MLRA 7:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Wheat--Drying) (Infrared rays-- Industrial applications)

SKOROVAROV, M.A., DAMMAN, B.V., kand, tekhn.nauk, red.; DENISENKOVA, L.M., red.; BARANOVA, E.W., tekhn.red.

[Grain drying] Rezhimy sushki zerna. Pod red. B.V.Dammana.

Moakva, Izd-vo tekhn.i ekon.lit-ry po voprosan khleboproduktov, 1959. 64 p.

(Grain—Drying)

(Grain—Drying)

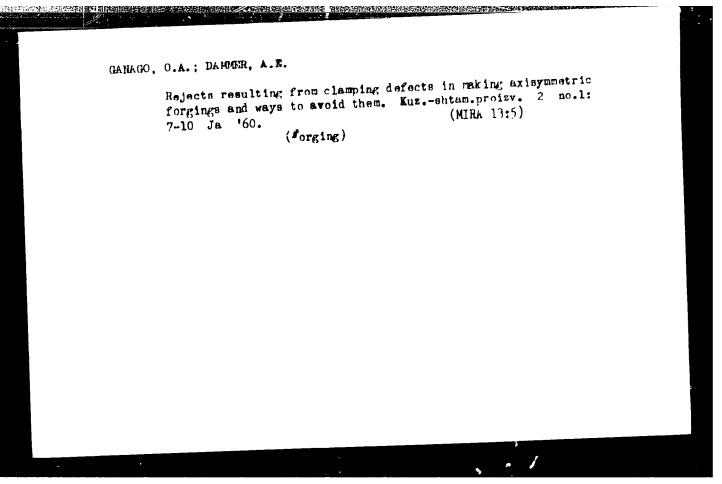
DAMMAN, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIM, L., inzh.

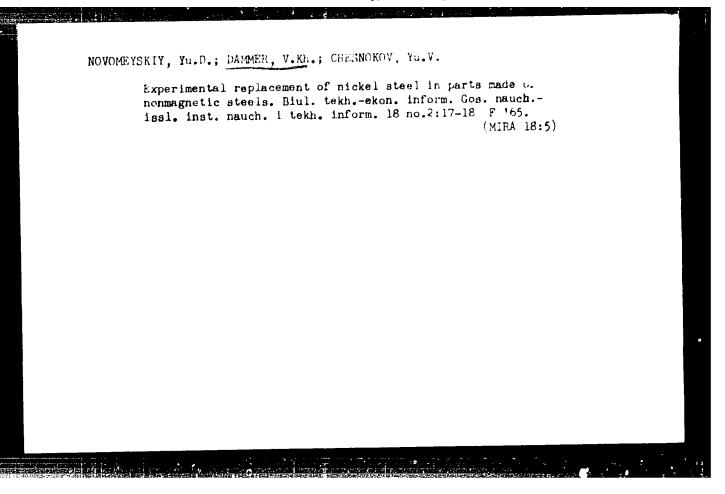
Reconstruction of the DSP-24sn grain dryer at the Miass Grain Receiving Station. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 nc.10:18-19 0 '62.

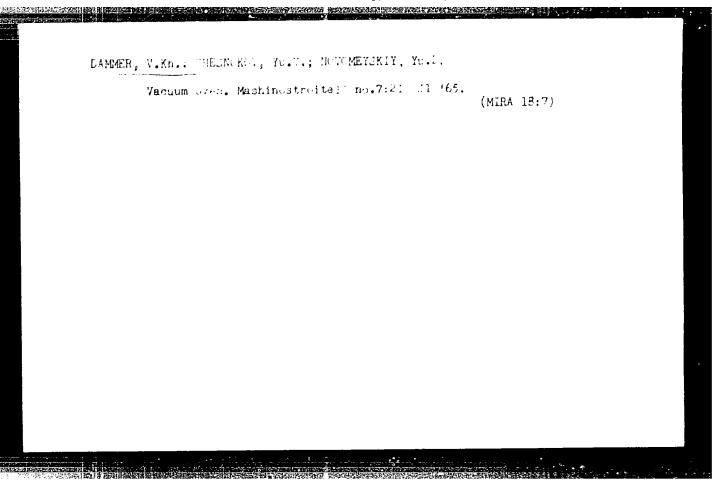
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Miass--Grain--Drying)







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Inorganic phosphorus in umbilical blood and in maternal blood and the problem of large fetuses. Gin. polska 26 no.1:1-6 Jan-Mar 55

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A.M. w Poznaniu.
Kierownik: prof. dr J.Roszkowski.

(PHSOPHORUS, in blood, relation of size of fetus to umbilical & maternal blood phosphorus)

(FHTUS, size, relation to umbilical & maternal blood phosphorus)

(BLOOD, phosphorus, relation of size of fetus to umbilical & maternal blood phosphorus)
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Labor in large fetus. Gin. polska 26 no.4:415-424 1955.

1. Z Kliniri Polsnictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A.M. w Posnaniu.
Kierownik: prof. dr Med. I.Rosskowski. Posnan, Chelmonskiego 9 m. 5.

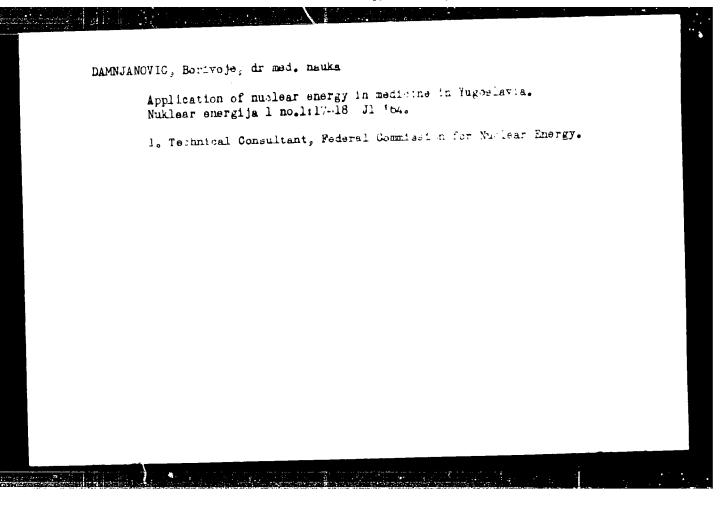
(DELIVERY,
of large inf.)
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Trilene anesthesia during labor. Gin. polska 28 no.4:381-386 July-Aug 57.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa Chorob Kobiecych A. M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: doc. dr med. W. Michalkiwiecz.

(IABOR. nesth. & analgesia
trichloroethylene (Pol))

(TRICULOROETHYLENE, anesth. & analgesia
in labor (Pol))
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DAMNJANOVIC, Konstantin, dr inz.

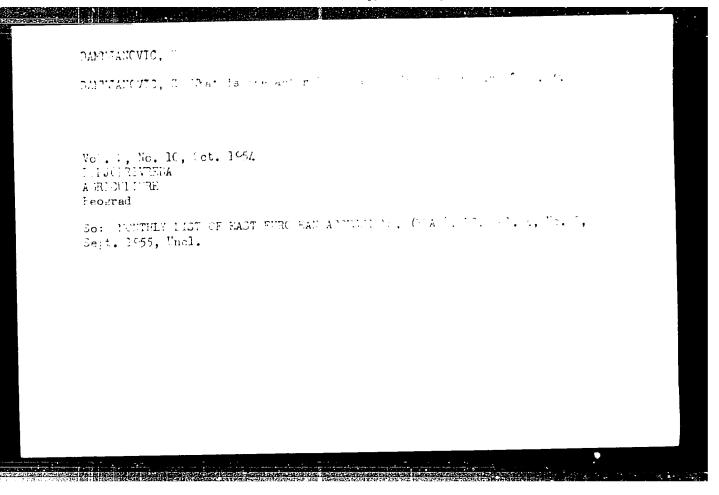
Some problems in the interpretation of data obtained by the refraction seismic method. Nafta Jug 14 no.5/7: 160-165 My-J1.63.

1. Zavod za geoloska i geofizicka istrazivanja, Beograd.

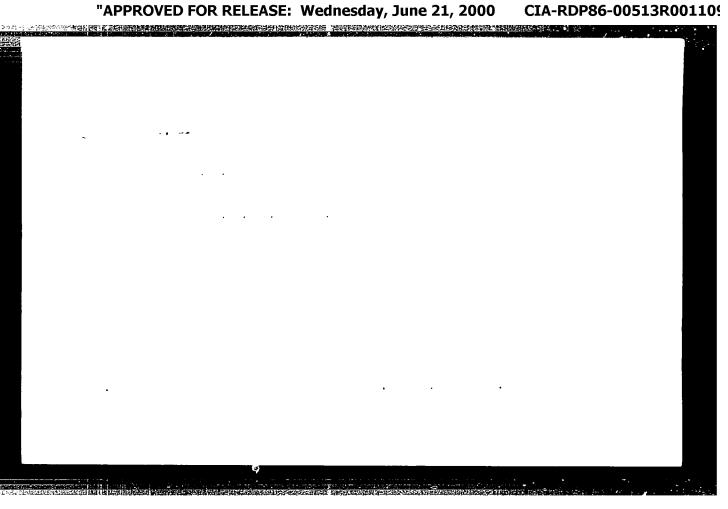
LAINOVIC Cedomir; JANGIC, Marija; DANTJANOVIC, Milica; MIHAJLOVIC, Milan; BTRDEVIG, Branko

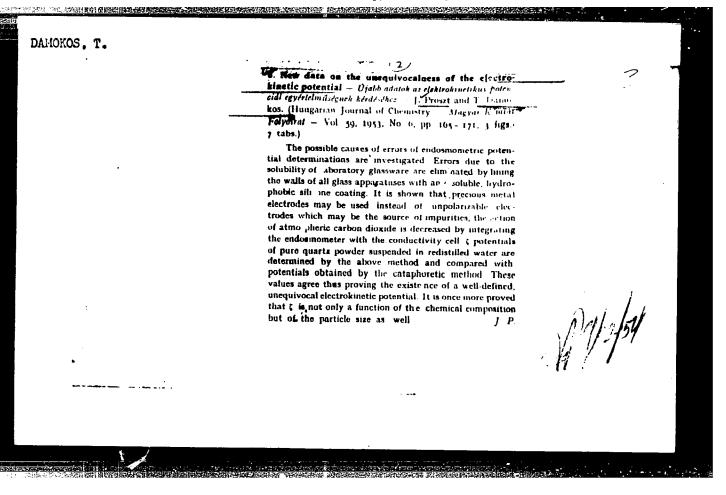
Mesothelioma personnel. Sriski arco. Melka. 10k. 70 no.11t
1083-1088 N.63

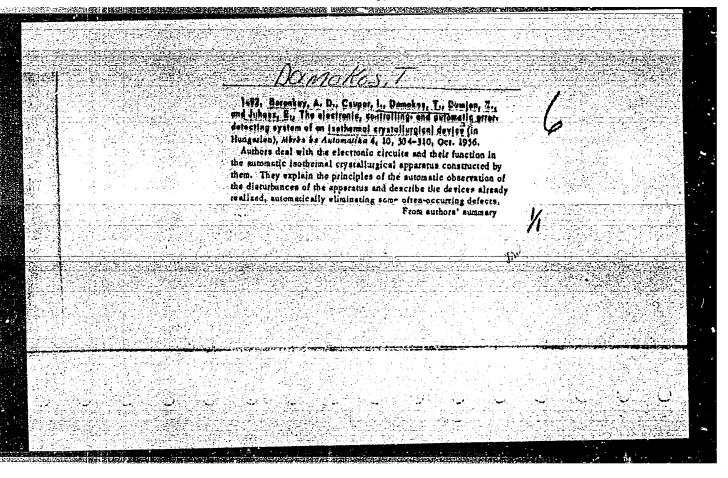
1. II morn occure je modske beline u Zemmu - Novi Beograd
(nacemikt dr. Gedomir Lainovic); Patitosko-anatomski institut Medicinskop fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (upravnikt
prof. ir. Zivojim Impjanev.

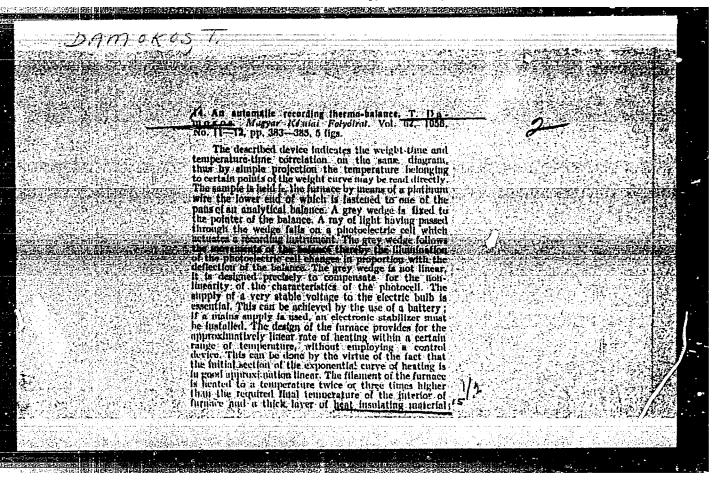


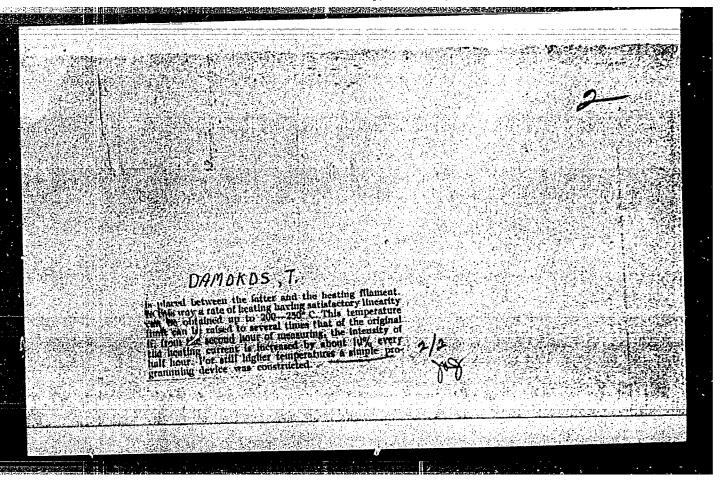
CIA-RDP86-00513R001109



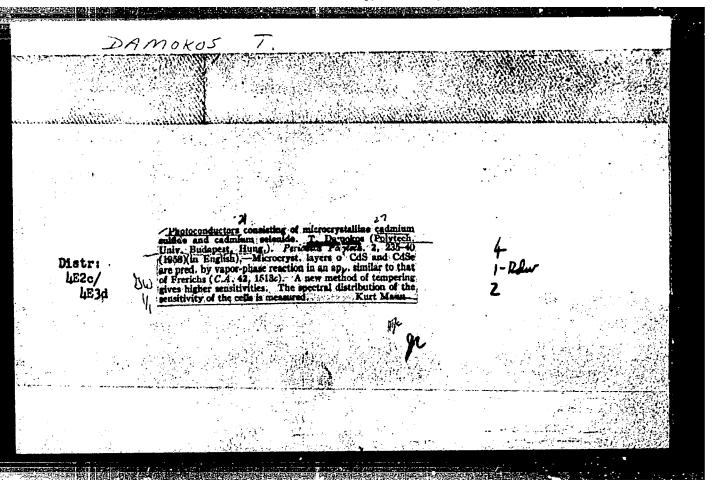




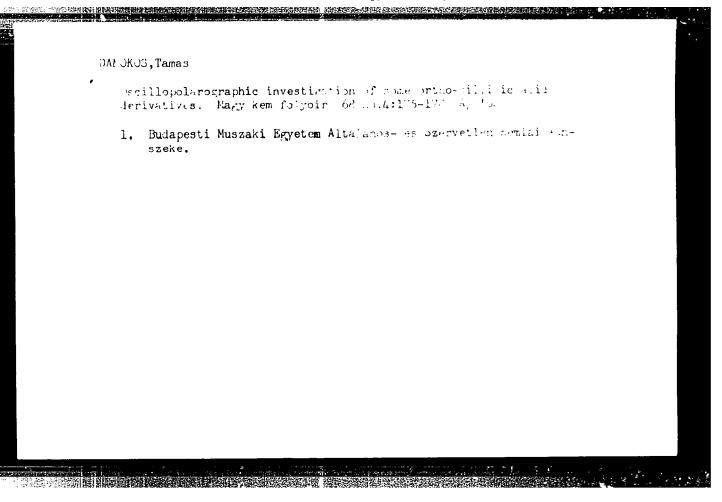


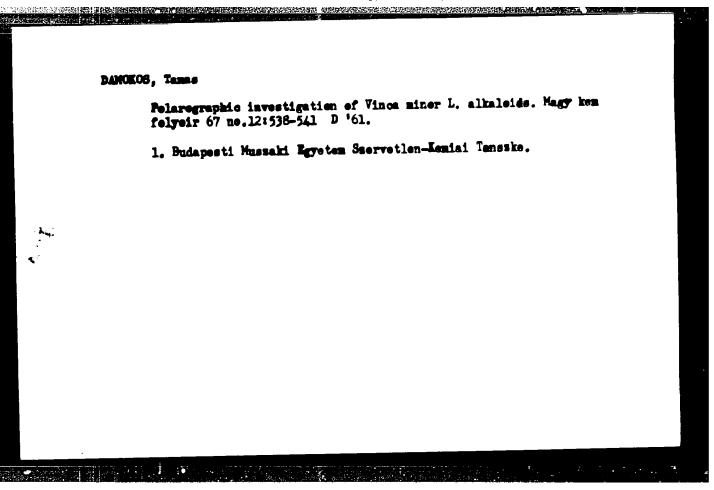


"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109



カイル べんご COUNTRY : Hungary Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation CATEGORY ABS. JOUR. : RENNIM., O. 16 1939, Co. 30997 Damokos, 2. ROFTUA : No: given $\mathbb{D}(\Omega)$: A New Polarograph of Hungarian Design TITL ORIG. PUB. : Meres es Automat, c., No "-a. / p-25" (1458) ABSTRACT : The principles of the polarographic method are explained, art a description is given of a newmoder electronic automatic polarceruph of Hungarian design. The sensitivity of the recorder is 10 -4.10 amps/mm; the max. wim voltage which can be impressed on a tell is -5 v. The instrument can be used in analyses at potentials of from -5.5 to 1 /. Yu. Fleskov CA J: 1/1





_	The 7-77-4/b-type Radelkis polarograph. Magy kr 1 lap 17 no.11:506-507 N '62.
	l. dapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szervetlen Kemiai Tanszek.

DAMOKCS, T. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Oscillographic examination of some orthosilicic acid derivatives.
Pt. 2. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.1.31-33 *63.

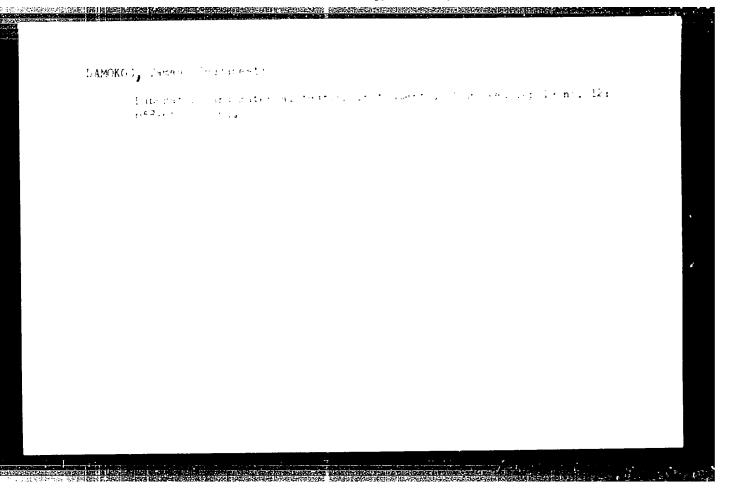
1. Department for Inorganic Chemistry, Polytechnical University, Budapest. Presented by Prof. Dr. J. Proszt.

DAMOKOS. Tamas Oscillopolarographic examination of some orthosilicic acid derivatives. Pt.2. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3: 1/1-1/2 Mr '63. 1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Szervetlen-Kemiai Tanszeke.

DAMOKOS, Tamas

Polarizing units of modern district-current polarographs. Magy kem lap 18 no.6:261-265 Je '63.

1. METRIMPEX Magyar Muszeripari Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat.



USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Bicl., No 15, 1958, 69499.

Author : Savchuk, M.; Gubskiy, V.; Damotiy, A.

Inst : Odessa Dranch of the Society for the Advancement

of Political and Scientific Knewledge.

Title : The Fight Against Diseases of Ducks.

Orig Pub: Dyul. sil'skogusp. inform. (des'k. vid. Tuvaristva po

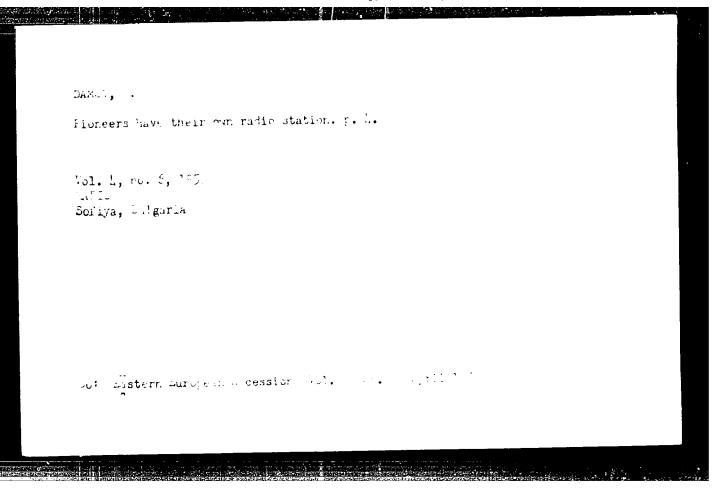
poshirennyu polit. i nnuk. znan', 1957, 1, 13-15.

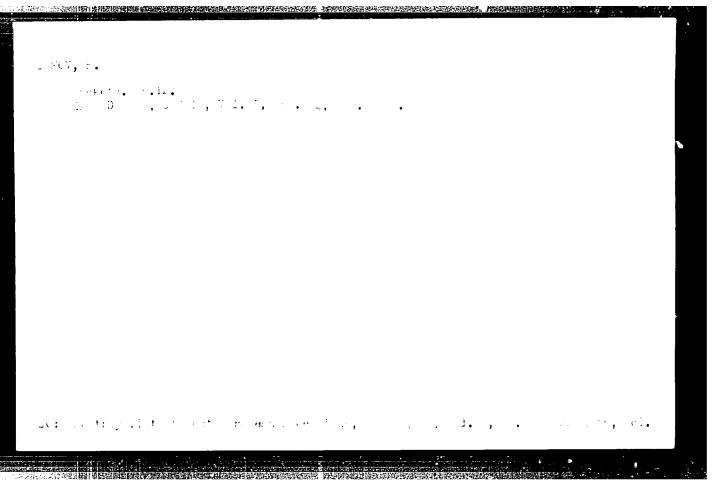
Abstract: A description of hystrichosis, the biological cycle

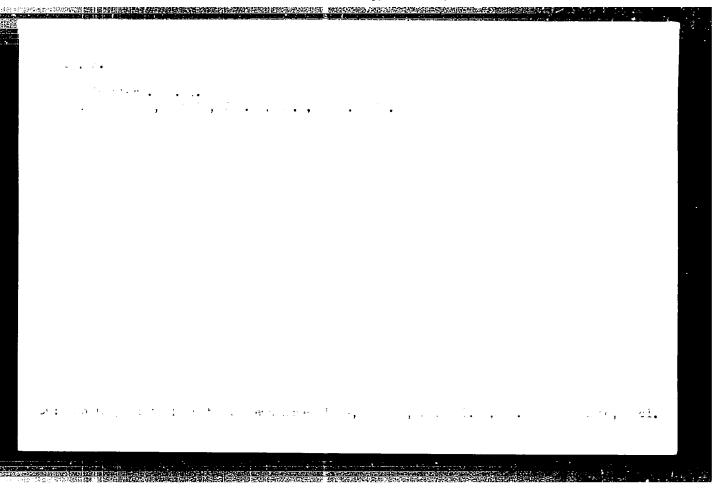
of the development of its causative agent (Hystrichis tricolor), and measures for controlling this disease,

are given.

Card: 1/1



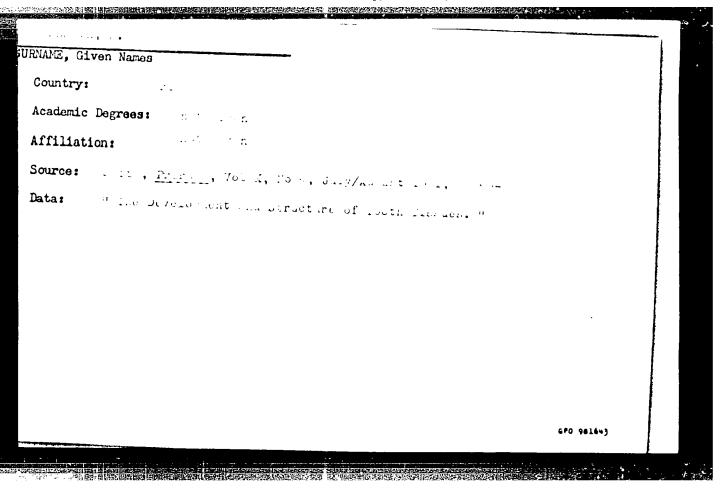


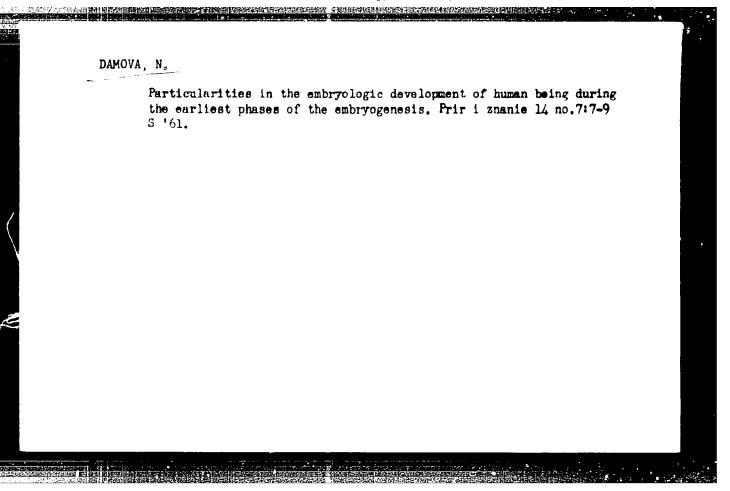


DANTV, F.

Novelty in swistion. p. 18.
ZA NOS NATA, Jofiya, Vol. 6, no. J., Apr. 1966.

Si: Monthly Jist of Sast Suropean Accessions, (Spane, JJ, Vol. 6, No. 6 June 1966, Uncl.





DAVIDOV, S.; DAMOVA, N.

On a theory of dentoid in dente ("dens in dente") formation. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 9 no.4:17-35 159.

1. Predstavena ot prof. d-r S. Davidov, zav. Katedra ta po khirurgicheska stomatologiia, i ot prof. D. Khadzhielov, zav. Katedra ta po khistologiia i embriologiia.

(TEETH dis)

DAMOVA, N.

Contribution to the histogenesis of the oral mucosa with special reference to the hematopoiesis in human embryos up to 7th month. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.5:23-44 '60.

1. Predstavena ot akad. A. Khadzhiolov, rukovoditel na Katedrata pokhistologiia i embriologiia.

(MOUTH embryol) (HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM embryol)